

## TRAVELLING REGISTER.

**FARE ONLY \$6 FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK.**

**THROUGH IN 26 HOURS.**

**A** LINE of Stages will leave Wildes' General Stage Office at 10 1/2 Elm street, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 3 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Norwich in time to meet the elegant Steamboat **GENERAL JACKSON**, Capt. Coit.

The General Jackson has been thoroughly repaired, and is new and commodious. Ladies' Cabin put on her deck. Also had two new boilers put on board, with other arrangements which make her equal to any boat on the sound. Persons wishing to avoid Point Judith, can take this route, which is as pleasant as any to New York.

The stages are equal to any in the United States. For seats apply to J. BROOKS, at Wildes' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street.

may 1

**FARE REDUCED.**

**NEW AND SPLENDID COACHES FOR PROVIDENCE.**

*Tremont Mail Stages leave Boston every morning at five, to meet the Boats.*

**A**CCOMMODATION COACHES leave every day except Sunday, at 5 A. M. and 12 M.; Sunday at 9 A. M. Leave Providence at 7 A. M. and on the arrival of the boats, and arrive in Boston from one to two hours in advance of the principal part of the stages of the Citizens Line. Passengers return

boat Mail or Accommodation Stages, are invited not to pay their stage fare on board the boats—and are assured that the story so often repeated on board, that there is no dependence on getting seats to Boston without securing and paying an extra price for them on board, is groundless and false, that our coaches are always on the wharf in readiness to take passengers to Boston in better style and trim, on an average, than

any other line on the route.

For seats or extra coaches in Boston, apply at Doolittle's City Tavern, Brattle street, and Washington Coffee House, 15 Washington street. In Providence, at Tremont Mail Stage Office, corner of Market square and South Main street, and to the Agent, on board the boats. All baggage and freight is at the risk of the owner thereof.

C. B. WILDER, Agent.  
dec 24


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**STEAM-BOAT LINE.**

**FARE REDUCED TO TWO DOLLARS.**



**BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE UNION  
SAFETY COACHES.**

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

Stages leave Brigham's, 42 Hanover street, at 5 o'clock, every morning, to meet the boats. The Accommodation Stage leaves same house every day except Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Fare \$2. J. BRIDE, Agent.

April 1

**THROUGH IN SIX HOURS.**

**POSTON AND PROVIDENCE NEW LINE**  
**FARE REDUCED TO TWO DOLLARS.**

**L**EAVES Jennings', No 9 Elm street, every day, Sunday excepted, for Providence, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in season to meet the New York Steamboats. This line is run by four good ships of horses, through in six hours.


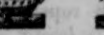
The Drivers of this line are owners—therefore they pledge themselves not to race their horses with other stages which are on the road at the same time.

E. MILLER, Driver and Proprietor.

N. B. The drivers of this line have driven on the road for the last sixteen years, and drive through.

June 1

**FOR PORTLAND.**

The Steam Packets CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, Capt. Porter, and MACDONOUGH, Capt. Howard, having formed a line on the Portland route, will run the season, leaving Foster's wharf, Boston, and Union wharf, Portland, as follows:

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, Capt. Porter, will leave Foster's wharf, for Portland, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at P. M., and Portland, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 P. M.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Howard, will leave Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M., and Portland, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M.

Fare, meals included, \$3. Freight taken at packet rates.

Refer in Boston, to ALLEN & CO., State street, or J. K. SMITH and MIGHILL SMITH, Agents.

Refer in Portland, to CHARLES MOODY and HENRY T. CAPEN, Fore street. ap 22

**BOSTON AND KEENE MAIL STAGE,**  
 VIA FITCHBURG.

Leaves Wilds' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, every day, except Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.  
Extras furnished at any time, for nine seats.  
CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

**BOSTON, STOW, BOLTON, LANCASTER,  
LEONIMSTER & FITCHBURG STAGE.**  
Leaves Wilds' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, Boston, every day, except Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.  
July 10 6m. CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

**BOSTON AND ALBANY MAIL STAGES.**  
FARE REDUCED TO SIX DOLLARS.  
A stage leaves Wilds' No 11 Elm street, Boston, for Albany every day Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays through Greenfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, via Fitchburg and Brattleboro', at 4 o'clock, A. M.—through in two days. Fares can be paid through at Boston.  
Extras furnished at any time, for nine seats.  
CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

**BOSTON & HINGHAM.**

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAY.**  
*Two Trips a Day.*

On and after MONDAY, May 12, the steamboat GENERAL LINCOLN, Capt. George Beal, will leave Foster's wharf, Boston, every day, Sundays excepted, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M., and Hingham at 7 o'clock, A. M. and 11 A. M. Passage 37½ cents each—Season tickets \$20.

Carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, to Albert Fearing & Co., No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber,  
DAVID WHITON, Director.

Hingham, May 10, 1834.

**BOSTON, GREENFIELD AND ALBANY  
MAIL STAGE.**

Fare reduced—four dollars to Greenfield, and six dollars to Albany.

Leaves Wilds' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, Boston, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—passes through Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, Melrose, Stow, Boston, Lancaster, Sterling, Princeton, Hubbardston, Barre, Petersham, Arlington, New Salem, Montague, Greenfield, Deerfield, Conway, Ashfield, Saxoy, South Adams, Cheshire, Lunenburg, Haverock, Stephentown, Sand Lake, Troy to Albany—through in two days.

Extras furnished at any time, for nine seats.

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

**BOSTON AND BRATTLEBORO' MAIL  
STAGE,**

*Via Fitchburg and Fitzwilliam.*

Leaves Wilds' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, Boston, every day, except Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES FIELD, Agent.

**STAGE NOTICE.—DORCHESTER AND BOSTON STAGE.**

Leaves Capt. Eaton's Tavern, in Dorchester, at half past 3 and 11 A. M., and at 3 P. M., every day, and the Mansion House, at half past 8 A. M., and at 2 and 4 P. M., every day, except Saturday.

half past 4 P. M. Passengers called for and carried to any part of the city, and every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. MARSHALL GOODSPEED  
dec 13

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**LIGNUMVITÆ**—6 tons, now landing—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22, Long wharf. #2w—may 12

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**PETTICOAT ROBES**.—A few hundred for sale 50 cents each, by S. S. LYNDE, Pemberton Hall



MONDAY, MAY 26, 1834.

## ABNER KNEELAND'S CASE.

"The jury in the case of Abner Kneeland, returned into Court at 9 o'clock last night, not having been able to agree on a verdict, and were discharged. It is said that a short time after they first retired, eleven of the members voted a verdict of *guilty*. On motion of Mr. Dunlap, the case was continued to the November term."

"The Judge, in his charge to the jury, expressed an opinion that there could be no doubt of the constitutionality of the law under which Kneeland was prosecuted, and from the tenor of the Judge's charge, and the evidence adduced there was no expectation in the minds of those who witnessed the trial, that any religious or political prejudices could stand in the way of his conviction."

"Charles G. Greene, editor of the Morning Post, is understood to be the individual who pertinaciously refused to concur in opinion with his fellow jurors."

I have copied the foregoing from the *Mercantile Journal* of Saturday, May the 17th, a paper edited, I am told, by a gentleman who ranks himself high for the virtues of Christian piety and moral excellence. To say that the insinuations relative to myself contained in that statement are illiberal, uncandid, and deficient in Christian charity, would be but to repeat what must have already suggested itself to the reader.

Having my acts and my motives thus openly, not to say wantonly assailed, I am compelled, with much reluctance, to appear before the public in my vindication. I did not seek the office of Jurymen, and would have gladly avoided it. I was obliged to serve by the requirements of the law. The duties thus imposed upon me, I endeavored to discharge honestly and faithfully, without fear or favour, to the best of my ability, in conformity with what appeared to me to be the law and the testimony. It is true that my opinion differed from that of my fellow Jurors and the Court, and went counter to the well known religious prejudices and feelings of a large portion of this community. Charity, nay, candour would have suggested these circumstances as proofs in my favor, of an honest, rather than a corrupt decision. How easy it would be, but yet unjust, to retort this insinuation, and to intimate that the accusers in this case, the other members of the Jury, and the Court, were biased by a spirit of religious persecution, or criminally yielded to what they thought the popular prejudice; but I make no such imputation; conscious of the purity of my own motives, I entertain no suspicions against the honesty of those with whom I disagreed.—There was room for a difference, and an honest difference of opinion.

In giving my voice for acquittal, I had neither the desire nor occasion to defend the principles or opinions of Mr. Kneeland, which were the foundation of the indictment. Whether what he had published were true or false, good or bad, did not, in my opinion, enter into the merits of the case. I was called to decide upon his constitutional rights, not upon his principles, and in that decision were involved not only his rights, but the rights of every other citizen.

The offence charged was a violation of the Act of July 3, 1782, against blasphemy—it is in the following words:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any person shall wilfully blaspheme the holy name of God, by denying, cursing, or contemptuously reproaching God, his creation, government, or final judgment of the world, or by cursing, or contemptuously reproaching the Holy Ghost, or by cursing, or contemptuously reproaching the Holy Word of God, that is, the canonical scriptures, contained in the books of the Old and New Testaments, or by exposing them, or any part of them, to contempt and ridicule; which books are as follows: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, Kings, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, the Epistles of Timothy, Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, Peter, Peter, John, John, John, Jude, Revelations; every person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, by sitting in the pillory, by whipping, or by sitting on the gallows, with a rope about the neck, or binding to the good behavior, at the discretion of the Supreme Judicial Court before whom the conviction may be, according to the aggravation of the offence."

There was no dispute about the facts, and the true questions to be decided, then, as the learned and very eloquent counsel for the defendant, ANDREW DUNLAP, Esq. justly observed, were, whether the publication was within the law, and whether the law was within the Constitution. It appeared in the evidence that a portion, and the most offensive portion, of the publication on which the indictment was founded, was printed in the absence of the defendant, and without his knowledge, and to hold him criminally responsible, even if the law had been thought constitutional, when there could have been no moral guilt, because there was no personal agency or knowledge of it on his part, required of me, what I could not concede, to sanction a doctrine as repugnant to justice as to the rights and safety of every citizen, and particularly to that large and respectable class to which I feel proud to belong—Editors and Printers.

The second article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of this State, says—

"That no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in a manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; Provided, he do not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship."

This clause in the Constitution seems to have been intended to secure entire protection and freedom, in peaceable religious discussions, sentiments and professions of faith. Whatever might be the sentiments or professions of any one on religious subjects, if he demeaned himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, the Constitution threw over him its shield and protection.

But while the framers of the Constitution thus raised what they intended should be an impassable barrier against the inroads of religious persecution, they did not intend to give, nor did they give to men of every religion, or every Christian sect, equal political rights and privileges; for they "authorized and required the Legislature, in the Third Article of the Bill of Rights, to authorize and re-

quire of the towns, parishes, precincts, and bodies politic or religious societies, to make suitable provision" "for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily."

To secure also, in civil offices, the supremacy of Christianity and Protestantism, the Constitution required that before any person elected, could enter upon the duties of the office of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Counsellor, Senator or Representative, he must make oath to his belief in the Christian Religion. And to shut out Catholics, who believed in the supremacy of the Pope of Rome in spiritual matters, each of the before named officers must swear, "that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within his Commonwealth," &c. These clauses of the Constitution, as I understand them, had two objects in view—they were intended to secure entire freedom and complete protection to religious belief, and professions of opinion on religious matters, to every citizen, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Pagan, Deist or Atheist, and at the same time to place the Executive and Legislative departments of the government in the hands of Protestant Christians, exclusively. The question, then, for the consideration of the jury, was this:—Does the Act of July 3, 1782, against blasphemy, infringe the provisions of the Constitution? That Act says, "that if any person shall wilfully blaspheme the Holy name of God, by denying, cursing, or contemptuously reproaching God, his creation, government, or final judgment of the world, or by cursing, or contemptuously reproaching the Holy Word of God, that is, the canonical scriptures, contained in the books of the Old and New Testaments, or by exposing them, or any part of them, to contempt or ridicule," &c. he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, whipping and setting on the gallows. If this statute do not plainly, clearly, distinctly, palpably and unequivocally violate that freedom of religious professions and sentiments guaranteed to every subject, in the foregoing clause of the Bill of Rights, I must confess my inability to understand my mother tongue. I fearlessly appeal to the common sense and common candor of the public, whose judgments are unobscured by the mists of judicial sophistry and legal quibbles, for the truth of my position. How can a Jew, who conscientiously believes Christ to have been an imposter, and the New Testament a fraud, follow his worship and escape the penalties of this Act, if it be constitutional? The Calvinistical doctrine of God's final judgment of the world, is matter of disbelief and ridicule with the Universalists; and that whole sect, numerous and respectable as it is, comes within the penalties of this law. And if it can be made to stand, there is safety for no one who does not believe as the dominant party believes. The framers of the Constitution did not intend this; they meant, in framing the Second Article of the Bill of Rights, to extinguish the fires of religious persecution which had so long and so cruelly blazed, to the disgrace of our ancestors, of the State, and of humanity. This Act was designed to light them up anew.

The Editor of the *Mercantile Journal* seems to think that the Jury was bound to follow the opinion of the Court on the question of law. The Court entertained a different opinion—these are his words—"At the same time, gentlemen, I am bound frankly to state, that the law is with you in this case as well as the evidence.—The Jury have a right to give their verdict on the law and the evidence in criminal cases. The Court cannot control them in that respect." These were the Judge's opinions, and yet his charge had a tendency, undoubtedly designed on his part, to bias the Jury, and to bias them on a point exclusively pertaining to their own duties.

I have no desire to continue a discussion of this case. I never should have alluded to its merits in print, had it not been dragged, in an uncharitable manner, before the public. This having been done, and the force of great names, high character, and distinguished judicial rank, been brought to bear upon me personally, to crush me beneath their weight, I have no choice but to defend myself, and oppose plain common sense against legal sophistry. I shall do this as briefly as the circumstances will permit, and shall not again touch upon the subject unless in defence against future attacks.

The learned Judge, to illustrate the validity of the law, says—

"The question then, as it appears to me, resolves itself into this—have the people a right to make laws for the preservation of the religion of the State, of civil society?"

I differ from the Judge, and think that this question has nothing to do with the case. The people doubtless have a right to establish a state religion, and laws to preserve the state religion thus established. But this point conceded, and it is not relevant to this case, for it is not contended that the people made this law under which the defendant was indicted. The people made the Constitution, which authorizes the election of a legislature, to whom certain powers are granted, and certain others are prohibited. The legislature assembled under the Constitution, made this law, and as is contended, in violation of the restriction imposed upon them, by the people, in that instrument. The true question therefore to decide, it appears to me, is, not whether the people have a right to make laws for the preservation of "the religion of the state," but whether this people have established a "religion of state,"—whether they have granted authority to the legislature to enact laws for its preservation, and whether the legislature had a constitutional right to enact the law of July 3, 1782, under which this indictment was made? I believe that they had no such right.

Again the learned Judge asks, "what government could exist without the sanction of oaths?"

Waiving all remarks as to the irrelevancy of this question, I have no hesitation in answering, any and every government. What says the Saviour? "Swear not at all." Quakers, Shakers, Moravians, Dunkers, and many other sectaries never swear. The law provides that their testimony may be taken on affirmation, and no danger to the stability of this government has arisen, within my knowledge, therefrom. These persons tell the truth as well when affirming as they would if sworn, and so, no doubt, others would do. Again the learned Judge says,—"What wise government or people, then, would not adopt such a system

of religious belief upon proper evidence of its truth, as a sure basis on which to rest civil institutions?" The question is not what the people would or would not adopt, but what they have and have not adopted; and they certainly have not adopted "a religious system of belief as the basis of their civil institutions," which restrains professions and discussions of religious opinion and belief.

Alike unfortunate, in my opinion, was the learned Judge in quoting the ordinances of the puritans and the colony laws, to prove the constitutionality of the Act of July 3, 1782. The clause in the Second Article of the Bill of Rights, a law enacted by the people, above and beyond the reach of the legislature, which says that no one shall be molested for his religious sentiments or professions, in my opinion, was made for the purpose of cutting off, and did cut off, entirely and forever, the force and validity of all those acts against religious opinions, which stained the statute books of the puritans, outraged humanity, and disgraced their age. It not only cut off the force of those laws, but it inhibited the legislature and the judiciary too, from enacting, either by statute or construction, any more like them.

It is a matter of regret that the Bench, and the Bar, and the Pulpit, are so far in the rear of the Spirit of the age. The times are liberalised—the people value works, not faith—they scan acts, and care little for professions. The test oath, that great nursery of hypocrites—that odious shackle upon the rights of all but Protestant Christians, crumbled beneath popular dislike; and when the Constitution was amended in 1820, it was expunged. All citizens now, whether Christian or Jew, Turk or Pagan, Deist or Atheist, are placed upon a par in their civil rights, as they were before, equally protected by the Second Article, from persecution for their religious opinions. More recently the whole system of a compulsory support of religious worship has sunk before the liberal spirit of the age. These are admonitions, among numerous others that we might cite, that the public sentiment of the present day will not sanction civil interference in matters of religious opinion.

Feeling conscious of having honestly endeavored to discharge my duty impartially on this trying occasion, I throw myself, with confidence, on the candour of a generous and liberal public, to shield me from the unjust and uncharitable imputations cast upon me by the Editor of the *Mercantile Journal*.

CHARLES G. GREENE.

PHILO WHITE, Esq. will please accept our thanks for his kind attention in furnishing us with a full and accurate account of the cruise and officers of the *Potomac*. We very much regret that we did not, owing to some accident, receive it in due season, and were thereby compelled to publish a more imperfect statement.

The name of the third Lieutenant of the *Potomac* is Henry Hoff, and not Goff as published in Saturday's Post.

The Boston Courier thinks that Jackson is as bad as Jefferson, and that the principles of the latter governed the administration of the former. The old Federalists are rousing themselves to action in all quarters—the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, "it would be strange if in our country, that party which was led by Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King and John Jay, should become a reproach, or its name a by-word." Honest Democrats, be not duped.

Mr. Stevenson was nominated to the Senate on Wednesday, as Minister to England, and the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, as Minister to Russia.

A warrant has been issued by the executive of Maryland, for the election of a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of L. P. Dennis. The election will take place in a few days.

Hon. Roger Huntington, of Norwich, was on Wednesday elected Comptroller of the State of Connecticut by a vote of 105 to 88, in the place of Hon. Elisha Phelps.

We are deeply concerned to learn that Mr. Madison lies dangerously ill. His case had been thought so serious that Dr. Dugliss, of Baltimore, (late of the Virginia University,) had been summoned in haste to visit him, and the Doctor passed through this city on Tuesday, on his way to Montpelier.—*Nat. Intel.* of 22d inst.

Subsequent advices say Mr. M. is in a fair way to recover.

*Tremont Theatre*.—Mr. Colburn will be happy to see his friends at his benefit this evening, when, in addition to *The Tale of Mystery*, and the new farce of *P. P. or The Man and the Tiger*, a young "native" will do his best to murder the fifth act of Richard III.—for which we hope he will be excused, on account of its being his first offence. That Mr. Colburn cannot play the *Duke of Gloster* as well as Booth, or *Sir Giles Overreach* as well as Cooper, is no reason why he should not have a full house at his benefit—for we venture to assert that he can give the *Highland Fling* better than either of them.

Mr. Eaton had an excellent house on Friday evening, considering the advanced state of the season.

The New Orleans *Mercantile Advertiser*, says that it is rumored that forgeries to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars had been committed on the Consolidated Association Bank, of that city. In addition to which, the Teller of the Bank has absconded, with \$150,000 belonging to the Institution.

There had been five cases of small pox in Lynchburg (Va.) on the 14th inst. Energetic measures had been adopted by the proper authorities to prevent the disease from spreading.

Newburyport is infested with a gang of villains who spend their nights in wantonly injuring the property of its citizens.

There was a severe hail storm at Tinicum, Pa., on the 11th inst. Hail stones measuring several inches in circumference fell in abundance, breaking the windows, and prostrating the crops of rye and wheat.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has declined an invitation to deliver a lecture "against immorality of all kinds," before the Lowell Moral Lyceum.

The Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, will open on the 28th inst. under its former manager.

It is stated that the Commercial Bank of Millington, at Millington, Md. has stopped payment.

## POLICE COURT.

*Fear of the Resurrection after death.*—for the use of the dissection table. Sometime ago, the Captain of the House of Correction had occasion to come over from South Boston, in a boat, which he manned with four convicts, and placed Bill Fessenden, an old sailor, in the bows. As they neared the shore, Fessenden, like an experienced Bowman, mounted a thwart, and with boat-hook in hand, poised like a lance, ready to fend off, or make fast, watched, with a beaming eye, the receding of the swell, and the approach of the Captain's barge to the welcome wharf, which it no sooner reached, than, instead of standing at his post as perpendicular and straight as his own boat-hook, and doffing his tarpaulin as the Captain jumped ashore, he gave one catlike spring himself, and making one pair of heels do the work of two pair of hands, he locomotived up the wharf with his head bent towards the ground, like a greyhound, whose velocity is accelerated by a patent-pocket-steam-engine in his belly. In fact, in his anxiety to add wings to his speed, his nose and knees became "parts contiguous," as Blake's Jack Downing says. Leaving the runaway to cut dirt like a velocipede, we will return to the barge, the Captain of which, alarmed by the example set by his fugitive favorite, thought it imprudent to try a further experiment upon the fidelity of his convict crew, and concluded to 'bout ship for South Boston again, without effecting a landing on the wharf. But Billy's liberty on land, was like that of other sailors, as brief as noisy, and on Friday night he was nabbed by the watch, while delivering an experimental lecture to an uproarious mob, upon some abstruse point of predestination and free will—the theme upon which he loved to expatiate, when his heart was warmed to a devotional fervor, by deep converse with *Saint Cruze*. It was clear, from his orthodox doctrine, that his early religious education had not been neglected, if his morals had.

When arraigned, with his hands in his breeches, he swaggered up and down the court, with the regular duck step of a tar on the quarter-deck, without paying the least regard to what the witnesses were swearing about him; but as the Court was preparing to sentence him, and, having good reason to expect a scorching, he growled out, like a wounded tiger—"If you don't show mercy to me, how can you expect the Saviour to show you any, eh?" Finding, from a few words that fell from the Court, that his "forgive our trespasses" hint was not heeded, he resumed, in an insinuating tone—"If you'll show me a little lenity, I'll talk to you like a Dutch uncle, I will, upon my soul." This original piece of wheedling was as ineffectual as his bolder brow-beating, and six months, in addition to the unexpired balance of his former term, was solemnly settled upon him. This quite overcame him. "It's too bloody hard," said he—"it's too everlasting cruel, after a poor devil has lost his senses by fighting for his country, to snap him up like a gudgeon. But I won't stay long—I'll either cut or die; and lookee here—mind, if I do die, don't let the d—n dogs of doctors execute my carcass, but bury my body decently between my sister and grandfather."

*Miss Pelby's Benefit*.—This admirable and accomplished young lady, and brilliant, though native gem of histrionic genius, will take a benefit at the Warren, this evening, as *Victorine*. Standing, as Miss PELBY confessedly does, at the head of the regular members of the profession, and laboring almost incessantly, and with unsurpassed ability, in the most elevated line of her art, we should conceive it an imputation on the taste and liberality of the public, to urge her claims upon their attention, further than to announce that she is, this evening, a candidate for the reward and encouragement which the unintermitted and successful exertions of her distinguished talents so unquestionably deserve.

Blake's "Opera Dancer" in the *Turned Head*, on Friday, was excellent—indeed, surpassingly so; the piece is his own, and one of sterling merit. "*Major Jack*" as usual—the house was crowded. Mr. B. now stands fully developed before the Boston public, and it is his own fault if the harvest is not his own.

*Dead body Found*.—On Monday last, an inquest was held by John McConihe, Esq. Coroner of this County, on the body of a man who was found dead on Sunday last, (the 18th inst.) in a wood lot about ten rods from the road, and near the residence of James Hobbs, Esq. in Pelham. The name of the person was unknown. He appeared to be about forty-five years of age, and about five feet five inches in height. He was clad in a brown frock coat, mixed pantaloons and vest, a neck stock, a black hat, and thick shoes. There was found near the body a bundle containing a blue dress coat, a blue dress coat, and a shirt marked E. or B. J. partly obliterated. There were no papers found on the body, and only four cents in money.—The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by some unknown cause.—*Nashua Gaz.*

*Unfortunate Accident*.—Mr. Charles Gillet, who, with his family, a wife and four children, was emigrating to our territory on board the H. Clay, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. He had on his person about nine hundred dollars, intended for the purpose of completing the payment due on a tract of land which he had purchased in the neighborhood of Ypsilanti. His family had no other means to depend on than the money the deceased had on his person. The passengers on board the boat, raised a sum of money by contribution for their assistance.—*Detroit Jour.*

On the night of the 6th of May, Robert Richardson, a carter, living on the Lake Shore, Toronto, Canada, killed his wife by beating her about the head and the body with the butt end of a gun, and afterwards shot himself through the body. After killing his wife, he laid the corpse upon a bed and a young infant upon her arm, which was found asleep upon the mangled bosom of its mother.

*Whales*.—We learn from Panama, that great numbers of Whales have lately made their appearance on that coast, between the Choco and the Isthmus. It is supposed they were induced to take refuge there, on account of the persecution they suffered from the whalers off the coast of Peru.

*Singular Meteor*.—On last evening shortly after dark, in company with several other persons, we observed the appearances and flight of a very large Meteor. It first appeared in nearly an east direction from the point at which we were standing. Its course was nearly due north; and its progress in swiftness, seemed, scarcely, to exceed the flight of a light air balloon. On its first appearance, its path was marked with a bright streak of light, which gradually subsided. We observed it until an explosion seemed to take place, emitting, in every direction, sparkling lights, at the extinction of which, nothing more could be seen. *Salem, (Ind.)* p. of 8th inst.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the whole session was occupied in the presentation of memorials, &c. The House was occupied in the Kentucky contested election.

In the Senate, on Thursday, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned over to Monday. In the House, Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the Bank of the U. States, after obtaining leave submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, Mr. E. Everett, on the part of the minority of the Committee, then submitted another report, which received the same direction with the majority report.

*Bank Directors*.—Letters have been received from Washington, which state, that of the five Directors of the U. S. Bank, nominated by the President, the Senate have confirmed Messrs. Wright, McAllister, and Alley.

*Fire*.—The village of Millersburg, Ohio, has been almost totally destroyed by fire; thirty buildings, among them eighteen dwelling houses, the jail and other public edifices, have been burned down.

The Cashier of the Union Bank at Nashville, cautions the public against receiving the Post Notes of the Union Bank, of the denominations of 20, 50, and 100 dollars, payable at the Bank of Louisiana, and endorsed by P. W. Porter, Cashier, numbered 2601 and upwards to 2800; the amount stolen from the office at Columbia (about \$19,000) being of these denominations and numbers.

The tolls received this spring on the New York canals, for the first twenty one days, amounted to one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars. Those on the Pennsylvania canal, up to the first of May, amounted to one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Montville, (Me.) a few days since, was so severely hooked by a cross bull of his that he died in two or three days after.

Mr. James James, Mexican Consul, died at Puebla on his way to the city of Mexico on the 28th April.

Cases of small pox have occurred in Londonderry, Litchfield and Pelham, N. H.

*CHRIST'S LAST SUPPER*.—The Magnificent Copy, in Wax, of the LORD'S SUPPER, from the celebrated Picture of Leonardo da Vinci, continues open for public inspection at the MASONIC TEMPLE. The arrangement of this Exhibition is entirely novel in its character; the figures of our Saviour and his Apostles are the size of life, and the proprietor is confident the whole will be pronounced a correct, spirited, and beautiful representation on a large scale, of the immortal Da Vinci's greatest production.

Admission, 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents. Hours of Exhibition from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.; and from 4 P. M. till 7 P. M. On Saturdays, from 11 till 5 P. M. May 23.

*AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION*.—The Annual Meeting of the American Unitarian Association will be held TO-MORROW EVENING. The meeting for business will be held at the Berry street Vestry, at 6 o'clock. The public meeting at the Federal street Church, at 7 o'clock. Ladies and strangers, as well as members of the Association will be provided with seats. The house will be open at 6 o'clock. JASON WHITMAN, General Agent.

*TRUE BLUES! ATTENTION!*—The members of the Volunteer Company of TRUE BLUES, are hereby notified to meet at the "Columbian Artillery" Gun House, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Per order. EPHRAIM SNELLING, Jr., Clerk.

*MASONS ATTEND*.—An adjourned meeting of the UNITED OPERATIVE MASONS' SOCIETY, will be held at the Union Hall, Harvard Place, (opposite the Old South Church,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, at 4 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. J. H. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

## MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev Mr. Blagden, Thacker Jones to Ar mine D. Huntress.  
In Cambridge, by the Rev Mr. Nelson, Ira Moe to Fanny Cobb.  
In North Wrentham, Daniel Cook to Patty Merrifield.  
In Hadley, Willard M. Kellogg to Elvira Marsh.  
In Amherst, Clement I. Godfrey to Mary B. Conley.  
In Shutesbury, Danforth K. Bangs of Amherst, to Clarissa Adams.  
In Northborough, Edward Proctor of Detroit, Mich. to Sophia Peterson.  
In Dartmouth, Joshua G. Baker to Mary Briggs.

## DIED.

In this city, Peter Peterson, 72—Josiah W. Knowles, 26—Mary Sarah Jones, 60—Mary Griggs, 22—Mary Reynolds, 22—John Moor, 56—Benj. J. Byrne, 1 week.  
On Friday evening, Marianne Adeline Wynn, 23.  
In Roxbury, Harriet B. Daughter of Ammon and Mary Rodgers, 5 yrs.  
Drowned, in East Cambridge, Wm. W. son of William Mc Lane, 4.  
On Thursday last, at his residence in Brookline, Nathaniel R. Cobb, of the firm of Freeman, Cobb & Co. of this city, 36.  
In Lowell, Esther Hyde, 82.  
In Sutton, Capt. Abraham Bacheller, 35.  
In Oxford, Hammond Clark, 24.

## IMPORTATIONS.

CANTON.—Barque Gaspar, at New York—780 chests sou-chong, 350 young hyson, 472 hf do, 200 13 lb boxes do, 14 chis gunpowder, 153 hf do, 200 13 lb boxes chis imperial, 13 hf do, 200 13 lb boxes, 200 young hyson, 137 pieces cassia, Stanton, Nichols & Co. of Boston—507 chests sou-chong, 430 do hyson tonkay, 21 hf do imperial, 89 chests hyson, 56 do pecco, 80 hf do imperial, 89 chests hyson, 56 do pecco, 80 hf do sou-chong, J. P. Cushing, of Boston—33 hf chests young hyson, 20 bxs sou-chong, 20 13 lb do gunpowder, 60 bxs do, 213 13 lb bxs young hyson, D. C. Baron, Boston—8 hf chests young hyson, 40 hf do pouch-chong, Dwight Boyden, Boston.  
SHIP OREGON.—212 packages mdz—3,775 mats cassia.  
CALCUTTA. Ship Wm. Gray—24 bags saltpetre—1161 chests 3 boxes case dye—45 bales goat skins—44 robes—10 munget—104 bales hides—20 bales hemp—519 bundles twine—419 do gunnies—96 cases 6 parcels silks—1194 bags ginger—146 chests 14 cases indigo—24 chests silks—plus extra—14 cases mdz—8 bags 1 case sago—7 cases borax—4 pigs straw mats.  
SUNDERLAND, (Eng.)—brg Ophelia Ann—238 childrens coal.  
BRISTOL, (Eng.)—barque Charlotte—10,000 bricks—100 baskets refined salt—20,435 bars and bolts (900 tons iron—100 bales iron.  
HAGUA, (Cuba)—schr George—3 hds, 20 tierces, 124 bbls bones—215 boxes sugar—59 logs mahogany—52 logs cedar—37 bags coffee.  
HALIFAX.—schr Delos—5000 bars iron.  
WINDSOR, N. S.—schr Victory—120 tons plaster.  
ST. JOHNS, N. B.—schr Boxer—5 tons rags and old junk—7 cks, 14 bbls (7 tons) old iron—1 csk old lead—10 horns—50 empty puncheons—35 sheep skins—28 salted boxes hides—1 bxs 3 bbls potatoes.  
ALEXANDRIA.—brg Token—1,200 bbls rice.  
CHARLESTON.—schooner Advance—40 M flooring boards.  
CHARLESTON.—schr Sibel—90 tierces, 61 hf do rice—50 bales cotton.  
FREDERICKSBURG.—schooner Lyceum—700 bush corn—510 bbls flour.  
MALAGA.—brg Marine—50 casks, 100 bbls dry, 50 bbls red wine—33 sacks 35 boxes almonds—29 bales corks—314 rks olive oil—100 qts barilla—16 bales rags—1 box clay figures—4 boxes liquorice paste—30 cks black lead—735 boxes, 1014 hf boxes, 419 rks boxes, 297 cks, 58 half cks raisins—6000 leeches—639 qrs, 182 bbls wine.

## SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—SATURDAY, May 24.

## ARRIVED.

Brig Marine, Davis, from Malaga March 25, Gibraltar April 3, At former, brigs Carroll, for Philad 4; Ella, Mathews, do 7; Mentor, Meacom, flu N Orleans, ar day before, for do 10 days—Sch Delos, At Gibraltar, ship Logan, Bancroft, for Canton 10, Howes, Boston 2 or 3; Railway, Manson, disr; Goldfinch, Howes, disr; Wm T King, Crowell, do for Philad; Mary's Bank, hence, ar 14th.  
Sch Suez, Alstrum, Charleston.  
Sch Evertina, Knight, Portland.  
Sch Adair, Sylvester, Newburyport.  
Sch Andrew, Robinson, Wiscasset.  
Sch China, Tyler, Salem.  
Sloop Nantucket, Myrick, Nantucket.

## CLEARED.

Ship Stieglitz, Eldridge, Havana; bark Madagascar, Ham-matt, Rio Janeiro; Leda, Picket, Stockholm; Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad; Jacob, Eddy, do; Tam O'Shanter, Franklin, Gibbs, Croix; schr, Roper, Barnes, Cumberland, NS; Pearl, Colby, Smith, Hallowell; Eree Trade, Miliken, Bangor; Cordelia, Trethen, Dover; sloop Boston Packet, Gunnison, Ports







